The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Vouchers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

To Arms! Soldiers and Citizens!

HEAD QUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE }
14 DIV. PENNA. U. V. }

It is desired that a Regiment of a 1000 men from this county be tendered to the Governor. Companies already organized will fill up the complement of 77 men to each Company. The citizens of each Township and Borough are hereby called upon to organize new companies and report themselves in readiness for action, as at any moment you may be called to the seat of war in the defence of our Government, or to protect our dwellings, our families and property from the devastating brands and ravages of traitors and secessionists, who are stealthily preparing for a descent upon our Northern homes.

F. H. LANE,
Brigadier General.

HUNTINGDON, April 22, 1861.

Special Notice to our Patrons.

We have determined on issuing *The Globe* at least twice a week hereafter—on Mondays and Thursdays—and extras as often as we can secure help to get them out. The terms of *The Globe* will remain the same, $1,50 a year, or 75 cents for six months, in advance.

☞ Under the present high state of excitement, it is impossible to keep up with the news with this number of the *Globe*. Everything is confusion. Men are wild. In a day or two we expect to be able to give our readers the news regularly and early.

☞ Last week's *Journal & American*, made a rough fling (under the present state of excitement,) at the Democrats. We do not wish to quarrel with them *now*. None but fools and traitors will attempt to disturb the union of all true patriots.

War is Upon Us.

Ten days ago the population of the Northern States of the Great American Confederacy was about equally divided upon the propriety of the intention of the General Government to recapture and hold the Federal property within the limits of the seceded States. Bold and eloquent advocates of the course of these States in attempting to separate themselves from our venerated Union were heard in every city and village of the old Keystone. But as the startling intelligence reached the inhabitants north of Mason and Dixon's line, that Robert Anderson and his brave associates had been attacked by the rebel forces—that the Star Spangled Banner was lowered from the mast, and Sumter evacuated—a storm of enthusiastic patriotism spread throughout the free States, and gave such out-bursts in every city, village and hamlet within our boundaries as exterminates every feeling of sympathy for the Southern aggressors.

In common with thousands of our fellow-citizens of the Northern States, we rigorously opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, and on many occasions, in a very emphatic manner, expressed our dissent from his political positions. But he was constitutionally elected, and properly inaugurated as President of the United States, and no one will dare now to deny that allegiance which our common country rightfully exacts from all loyal citizens.

The war now on us is not one of aggression upon Southern rights, but one of defence of our Government, and under whose star-emblazoned ensign our armies have marched to victory in every contest since our independence was declared. Now the strength and perpetuity of our Government is to be tested. All the civilized nations of the globe will look with intense interest on the conflict now begun upon the shores of America. The great problem is now in the process of solution.

All party lines are obliterated. The freemen of the Northern States are one solid phalanx of supporters of our Union. There can be but two classes—PATRIOTS and TRAITORS. In one of these every citizen of the whole Confederacy must take an unequivocal position. The day of vacillation has passed and the hour for prompt decisive action is upon us. We want no half-way men now.

Glorious old Pennsylvania—slow but steady—is from centre to circumference true to the Union. Nobly and promptly did her sturdy sons answer the appeal of the Chief Executive—to arms! Thousands of Pennsylvanians are now on duty and thousands more are ready to obey the command to march. Could the infatuated Southern Secessionists only witness the unanimity of the freemen of the North, since the traitorous attack upon Fort Sumter, they must quail with fear.

To Arms! To Arms!!

Citizens of Huntingdon county,—to arms! to arms! War is now upon us, and the time has come, when every lover of his country should feel himself loudly called upon to come to the rescue and support of the Government.—Our most earnest suggestion to the citizens of every township in this country is, to call township meetings forthwith, and organize all male citizens, who are able to walk and hold a fire-arm, into a township and *home guard*. Many reasons urge us to this suggestion,—the principle one of which is, that a rumor is now current, that the enemies of our Government are now throwing small squads of rebels into our peaceful and unprotected towns and neighborhoods, for the purpose of setting our houses and homes on fire when we and our families are at rest. Whether this rumor be true or not we cannot, of course, positively say. But even if the rumor be false, our suggestion is none the less important and imperative. We certainly need the full co-operation of every good citizen in these trying times; and if home guards are organized, the help of all can be better felt in this way than in our individual capacity.

Then, fellow-citizens, up at once and to work! no time is to be lost! The only course now left for Freemen is, to be on their guard, ready to defend their homes at a moment's warning.

SOUTHERN LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.—If anything were needed to add to the infamy of the Montgomery rebels, it is the action of Jefferson Davis in announcing his intention to issue letters of Marque and Reprisal, which is neither more nor less, under the circumstantes, than an attempt to commence the war by an aggression upon private property, and to throw a flimsy veil of legality over the worst of crimes—piracy. This scheme has long been threatened, and now the effort to put it into execution is boldly made. If any are found rash or foolish enough to accept this invitation, they will richly deserve the fate which probably awaits them, of being strung up on the yard-arm of their own vessels as the basest of felons. It is said that weeks ago some Northern captains, in view of the present rupture, applied to leading Southern conspirators for plundering privileges as it is now proposed to grant. If any attempt to exercise them, and they should be captured, as they inevitably will be, God help them.

What is Our Duty?

When the first gun was fired at Lexington, by the hireling soldiery of a titled tyrant, our fathers did not organize themselves into opposite parties, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the cause. They did not propose false questions of humanity or impracticable issues or policies. They rallied at once to the standard of the Stars and Stripes, and around that banner they swore to maintain the government against which the Revolutionary War was waged. They swore to maintain the government of their own creation, which was thus ruthlessly assailed, because it sought the establishment of free institutions by the equalization of men—their interest, their labor, their influence and their power of self-government. The small revenue derived from the American Colonies was of smaller importance in the estimation of the British aristocracy, compared to the prestige of their self-annointed power. It was for the vindication of such power that King George precipitated his troops upon our shores, and swore to deluge the land with the blood of his subjects. The present attempt of the traitors at the South bears a strong resemblance to the efforts of the British aristocracy to mould and use the people of the American colonies for their own purposes, and therefore the duty which our fathers discharged in the Revolution becomes incumbent now on us, during the threatening of the present rebellion by an aristocracy as insolent and as overbearing as that which has borne England down under a load of debt, and made her laboring masses the mere toys and instruments of their will and pleasure. We must support the Government in all things tending to the success of its own vindication, and we must give it the confidence and obedience which are its due in the hour of peril. If any man hesitates to do so, he is not of those who are loyal, and can only be regarded as a traitor. If any man fails to see in the movements of the traitors at the South, a conspiracy to change the form and principle of free government, he is blind to his own interests, unworthy of his citizenship and should not be trusted. The case is too plain and the facts too apparent and startling to be misapprehended, and therefore the duty of every man is clearly set before him, and he can as clearly manifest his willingness in its discharge.

The restoration of the peace of this Union can only be accomplished by the most complete and confirmed enforcement of the law. To do so on any other principle—to re-adjust and reconstruct without asserting the power of a fixed nationality, would be to bind these States together with a rope of sand, and leave the administration of their affairs to the presumptive promises of every prowling political demagogue and mountebank in the land. In its efforts to vindicate the laws, and to stay the progress of rebellion, the Administration is only attempting to assert this nationality. They are only attempting to protect the lives and property of the people against the aggressions of rebellion when they seek the enforcement of the law.—These two declarations constitute actually the policy of the Administration—and the enforcement of the law for the protection of the public property, the people are called on to defend their position and sustain their acts. He who declares the government incapable of enforcing its own laws, is not loyal to that government. He who refuses to aid the government in the enforcement of its laws, is a traitor, and can offer no excuse for his treason. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati, April 17.—Chief of Police Dudley this morning seized thirty boxes of guns on the steamer Ohio, No. 3. Twenty-three of the boxes were marked "G. T. W., Little Rock, Arkansas," and seven were marked "L. R., Memphis."

Five boxes of guns were also seized on board the steamer Glendale, which had been reshipped from the steamer Fannie McBurnie on Monday last.—These occurrences have occasioned much excitement, and attract a great crowd to the landing. The guns were shipped at Parkersburg, Virginia, and are supposed to have come from Harper's Ferry.

A heavy shipment of powder has also been stopped. All the river steamers have been prohibited from taking provisions South. Two steamers have been chartered by the city authorities to act as police boats, thoroughly armed, and will stop and search all passing boats.

A large consignment of bacon for Charleston via Nashville, was taken off the steamer Glenwood this morning.

The excitement in the city is on the increase.

The volunteer companies are all full, and more men are offering than can be accepted.

THE MILITARY MOBBED IN BALTIMORE.

Ten men Reported Killed.---The Fighting Still Going On.---The Railroad Track Torn Up.---Martial Law Proclaimed in Baltimore.---Important from Harper's Ferry.---The Armory Evacuated and Burned.---Great Movement of the Military.---Affairs at Norfolk.---Arrival of Volunteers at Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 19.—Noon.—The detachment of Gen. Small's first Pennsylvania Regiment and the Massachusetts Regiment have arrived, and are now marching through the city on their route to the Baltimore depot.

Fatal Disturbance in Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 19.—The city is in an intense excitement. The volunteers in forcing their way through the streets, were attacked and fired upon. Ten persons are reported as killed.

[SECOND DESPATCH.

Baltimore, April 19.—A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street.

The track having been torn up by the Secessionists, the troops from Philadelphia and New York, attempted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones.

The military fired upon their assailants who returned the fire.

Two members of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment were killed, and several were wounded. The fight is still going on.

Ten of the mob are said to be wounded.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Baltimore, April 19.—At the Washington depot an immense crowd had assembled.

The rioters attacked them at the depot.

The military fired on the mob. Several persons were wounded, some fatally.

There are said to be four of the military and four rioters killed.

The city is in great excitement.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

The city military are rushing to their armories.

Civil war has commenced.

Certain parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street brigade.

As the soldiers passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads.

The cars have left for Washington, being stoned as they left. It was the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers were killed. Many were wounded.

The stores are being closed.

Our military are rapidly forming.

The Minute Men are turning out.

It is not ascertained what portion of the troops were attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched along Pratt street and were greeted with showers of stones. The Mayor went ahead of them with the police.

An immense crowd blocked up the streets, and after enduring various insults, the soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob, several of whom were wounded.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated and the Building Burned.

Baltimore April 19.—The *Sun* of this morning, has the following despatch:

Harper's Ferry, April 19, 12 A. M.—At a quarter past ten o'clock to-night, the United States soldiers at Harper's Ferry fled from the Government buildings after setting them on fire. This was done when no Virginia troops were here, and none are here now.—Most of the shops are now burning.—The United States soldiers crossed the bridges into Maryland in great haste. Railroad Bridges all safe.

Another Account.

Washington, April 19.—The report is general that the Post Office Department has received a despatch confirming the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory. It is said that the Superintendent ordered the Arsenal and workshops fired, in order to prevent their being occupied and used by an overpowering force of Virginia troops advancing for the purpose.

LATER.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

The Philadelphia Volunteers not Passed Through Yet—The Train Ordered Back—Names of Citizens Killed and Wounded—Northern Mechanics Driven from Virginia—The Insanity in Richmond—Pennsylvania Troops in Washington.

Baltimore, April 19—2 P. M.—The Philadelphia volunteers are reported to be now at the outer depot, but at the request of the Governor and Mayor the President of the road has ordered the train back, and it is said that they have started back.

R. N. Davis, of the firm of Pegrain, Payuler & Davis, was killed during the riot at Camden Station. John McCan, P. Griffin and G. Needham were mortally wounded.

Baltimore, April 19—3 P. M.—The excitement is still on the increase, and all kinds of reports are afloat with regard to the Massachusetts troops.

It is now said that before all the regiment were started off, crowds assembled and commenced placing obstructions on the track, and in some places tearing it up.

It is understood that the principal part of the Massachusetts regiment have got through.

Wheeling, April 19.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to preserve the peace, and abstain from discussing exciting topics. The stars and stripes are generally displayed, and a strong Union feeling prevails. Union military companies are forming. One company, organized as Home Guards, is composed of men over 45 years of age. Our delegates—Hubbard and Clemens—returned from Richmond to-day and were warmly received.

The news from Baltimore concerning the attack on the troops created indignation.

The Douglas Democrats of this city to-day nominated W. G. Brown, of Preston county, for Congress, the only delegate from Virginia who remained in the Convention that nominated Douglas. He will be supported by all opposed to secession, and will undoubtedly be elected.

The Burning of Harper's Ferry Armory.

Carlisle, April 19.—Lieut. Jones, late in command of Harper's Ferry, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon with his command, consisting of forty-three men. Lieut. Jones having been advised that a force of twenty-five hundred troops had been ordered by Gov. Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position to be untenable, under directions of the War Department, he destroyed all the munitions of war, the Armory, Arsenal and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of the night, and almost in the presence of twenty-five hundred troops. He lost three men. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed.

They made a forced march of thirty miles last night, from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Md.

Lieut. Jones and his command have endured great fatigue, and accomplished a great work, in preventing the arms and property from falling into the hands of the rebels. They were enthusiastically received by the entire population.

He says that as the Federal troops rushed across the Potomac bridge, the Harper's Ferry people dashed into the Arsenal. He believes that a large number must have perished, as repeated explosions were heard. He saw the light of the burning buildings for many miles.

Harrisburg, April 19.—The following additional particulars of the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory, are furnished by Lieut. Jones, now at Carlisle Barracks.

Lieut. Jones says that he learned, yesterday, that six hundred Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road, to seize the Arsenal. He immediately placed piles of powder and straw in all the buildings, and waited patiently the approach of the enemy. The picket guard having given the alarm, the garrison set fire to the outhouses and carpenter shops, the fuses beginning to burn when he commenced his retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the Arsenal, and were instantly in arms and followed the soldiers. Two of the Regulars were killed by their fire, and two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, and, missing the train at Hagerstown, took omnibuses to Chambersburg to-day, much exhausted by their night march. They were entertained by the people of Chambersburg, and received with loud cheers along the route.

LATEST NEWS.

The Defence of Washington.

The Phila. *Press* of Monday says:—"We have reliable private advices from Washington, received by a special messenger from that city at a late hour last night, that the successful defence of the National Capital against any attack that can be made upon it is certain. No matter what may be the movements organized to assail it, they will be baffled and repelled until the reinforcements now on their way to strengthen it will render it absolutely impregnable. Gen. Scott has now quite a large force of well-appointed men under his command, and it will be readily imagined that he has not neglected the repeated warnings which have been given of the schemes of the rebels, and that he has taken every precaution which his military knowledge and experience suggested. If any of the rebels should be rash enough to make a demonstration in that quarter, they will only rush on to destruction."

From Chambersburg.

Arrival of Three Fugitives from Harper's Ferry—Destruction of the Arms and Buildings Complete—The Rebels Concentrating at Harper's Ferry.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., April 21.—On the night of the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory, four men of Lieut. Jones' command were on guard and could not leave with the garrison. Lieut. Jones supposed that they were killed, but this was not so. They were taken prisoners and held until yesterday afternoon, when two escaped over the bridge and a third by swimming the river and canal. The other remains at the Ferry. The three fugitives arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. They report that the destruction of the armory buildings and arms was complete.

Six or seven thousand Virginians were there, and five thousand more were expected last night from Richmond, under Col. Lee. There is evidently a design of invading Maryland and making Mason and Dixon's line the scene of warfare.

From Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Evening—We are without telegraphic or railroad communication with Baltimore or Washington, and consequently have no news from either city showing the state of affairs there to-day.

We advise our readers to put no faith in the reports of fighting and bombarding at Baltimore. We have received nothing authentic on the subject at the time we go to press.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

Washington, April 19, 3 P. M.—Northern mechanics, who have been driven out of Richmond, have just reached here. They state that the excitement there is very great, and that the Confederate flag waves over the State Capitol. No troops have arrived since the Pennsylvanians came on last night. The latter are distributed all through the Capitol.

The Pawnee arrived this morning from Charleston, and now lays off the Arsenal. She met no difficulty.

The Mail Agent on the down train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad informs me that all the arms at Harper's Ferry were burned in a pile last night.

Harper's Ferry.

Washington, April 19.—The information in relation to the burning of the Armory is based on information sent to the Post Office Department, by an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. There can be but little doubt of its correctness.

The Secession of Virginia.

Washington, April 19.—It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmond, that the Ordinance of Secession was publicly proclaimed yesterday.—The vote on its passage had been kept secret.

Louisville, April 19.—Gov. Magoffin is here trying to negotiate with the banks for a loan of half a million of dollars to arm the State for defence. It is supposed that some arrangement will be made.

There was an immense Union meeting held last night. Speeches were made by Messrs. Guthrie, Nicholas, Bullock and Brown. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that as the Confederate States have commenced war with the Federal Government, Kentucky has a right to choose her position, and acknowledges loyalty until the Government becomes the aggressor; oppose the call of the Government for volunteers for coercion; oppose the raising of troops to co-operate with the Southern Confederacy, when the acknowledged intention of the latter is to march on Washington; that secession is a remedy for no evils; that Kentucky will not take any part against the Federal Government; that Kentucky should maintain an independent position with the Union both against the Administration and seceded States, and declaring her soil sacred against the hostile tread of either, and that Kentucky be armed in accordance with law.

The War Feeling in New England.

Excitement at Boston.

Boston, April 20.—The most intense excitement prevails here relative to the Baltimore mob, and vengeance is threatened for the death of the Massachusetts soldiers.

Governor Andrews has requested the Mayor of Baltimore to have the bodies of the deceased preserved in ice and sent to him.

The war feeling is becoming more intense every hour all over New England. Despatches pour in from all parts, announcing the holding of mass meetings. Three full companies enlisted at Newburyport, to-day, at an hour's notice.

Salem has voted $15,000 and sent two companies, numbering 160 men, who arrived here to-day.

The Irish, French and Germans are enlisting *en masse*.

The Baltimore Mob.

[From the Phila. Evening Bulletin, April 20.]

Philadelphia has, within the last few days, been the theatre of important military movements. The city has assumed the appearance of a city which was threatened by an invaded army, and where nine-tenths of the men in the community were hurrying to arms to drive back the invaders. Recruiting and enrolling are going on upon all sides, and there are literally "wars and rumors of wars." One of the most mortifying incidents of the week was the return home of General Small's Washington Brigade, composed entirely of Philadelphia troops. This body of men went from Philadelphia with the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, yesterday morning, and they came in for a share of the ill treatment heaped by the Baltimore Plug Uglies upon the Bay State volunteers. The Philadelphians were entirely unarmed, and they were of course unable to contend with an immense mob of armed ruffians. They were brutally treated, and finally sent back to Philadelphia by the authorities of Baltimore. They reached home at a late hour last night, and they proceeded at once to their rendezvous in the Northern Liberties, where their arrival caused the most intense excitement. The feeling of indignation was extreme.

Lieut. Haines, of Company A, of the insulted Brigade, furnishes some facts relative to the disgraceful riot. From this account it appears that the train, consisting of seventeen cars, reached Camden Station (within the city limits of Baltimore,) without encountering any obstacle. It was about half-past eleven o'clock when it halted in an open space.

The first cars were occupied by the armed Massachusetts troops, who at once disembarked and formed in line short distance from the railroad. A few Secessionists were spectators, and expressed their dislike to the volunteers by throwing missiles at the cars, and using objectionable epithets. The mob increased in numbers, and finally engaged in a dispute with the Massachusetts Regiment, which resulted in the infliction of injuries to parties named. The New England men became incensed because their flag was torn, and the mob fired stones, and became violent. Finally the troops started to march away, and as they did so the collision occurred.

The cars being left to themselves, an interval of nearly three quarters of an hour elapsed. It was impossible for the inmates to say why the train was not moved, but the supposition is that the authorities of the road knew that the track ahead had been torn up, and did not think it advisable to proceed. All this time the mob was increasing, and it became so bold that an attack was made upon the cars, the inmates of which (with the exception of the Massachusetts regiment) had retained their seats.

Stones, bricks and pistol balls poured into the frail structures. The window glasses were demolished, and the woodwork began to yield. For protection the volunteers threw themselves upon the floor of the cars, and in many cases secured the doors with such fastenings as were at hand. There were no weapons in the party, and no reply was made to the assault. It was during this unprovoked outrage that the injuries were inflicted upon those persons who have been reported as wounded.

This species of warfare continued until an official, which our informant believed to be the Baltimore Chief of Police, appeared upon the scene. Under his instructions the unfortunate volunteers were crowded into as few cars as possible, the riot meantime continuing in all its force.

A man in military clothes, on horseback, then succeeded in calming the mob, by telling them that "the volunteers in the cars had been taken prisoners of war, and would immediately be sent back to the North."

As soon as possible the new locomotive was attached to the train, and it moved towards the Philadelphia. At short distances it picked up volunteers, who in the melee, had escaped from the cars, and walked homeward.—Some of the Secessionists attached a flag of the Confederate States to the engine, but it was taken down almost immediately, and before the cars acquired much headway. The rest of the trip to Philadelphia was devoid of interest, except that at Wilmington Gen. Small was called for, and is reported to have responded in a brief speech.

GEN. SMALL'S STATEMENT.

General Small gives the following account of the affair:—

One-half of the Washington Brigade, consisting of six companies of the First Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Berry, and four companies of the Second Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Schoenleber and Major Gallman, mustered at Depot, Broad and Prime, at ten o'clock on Thursday night, and were ready to proceed at once. They were delayed by the arrival of the Massachusetts regiment, and by an accident to one of the cars, and did not leave the depot until three o'clock yesterday morning. The train was a heavy one, having nearly 2000 men on board, and moved very slowly. Consequently, it did not arrive in Baltimore until nearly noon yesterday, instead of reaching and passing it, as was anticipated, at or before daylight.

As the streets were full of people at that hour, the arrival of so large a train excited much attention, and before more than one half the Massachusetts Regiment could be sent through the city by the horse cars to the Washington depot, great excitement was created. Four cars, containing the Boston troops, got safely through.—Before the next detachment reached the Washington depot, the railroad on Pratt street had been partly taken up and a large number of anchors from the shipping, with other obstructions, had been placed upon the road. The rear guard of the Massachusetts troops were therefore obliged to leave the cars and march through the streets.—Before they started from the Baltimore depot, a disorderly crowd, headed by a man carrying a Secession flag, had gathered around them and threatened their advance. They however proceeded on their march, but had not gone far before they were assailed by missiles of every kind, and pressed upon by an immense mob. A conflict became inevitable, several of the Massachusetts men were struck, and it is reported that four were killed. The first man of the Boston troops injured was struck on the head by a piece of iron thrown from a building, and almost instantly killed. Then the troops fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a number of them. They resumed their march and passed successfully through.

In the meanwhile the Pennsylvanians remained in the cars at the Baltimore Depot, awaiting transportation through the city. This soon became impossible in consequence of the excitement, and the placing of other obstructions on the road. General Small then made every effort to have the troops sent back out of the city, beyond the reach of danger, as his men were entirely unarmed. The confusion which prevailed prevented as prompt action as was necessary, and before the cars could be removed, they were assailed by the mob returning from the conflict with the Massachusetts troops. The windows of the cars were broken by missiles thrown in, and a number of the men injured.

The Pennsylvanians behaved gallantly, and many of them sprang from the cars upon their assailants, and engaged in a hand to hand conflict with them. It was impossible, however, to distinguish friends from foes, as the mob was composed of Union men and Secessionists, who were fighting among themselves; and the Pennsylvanians not being uniformed, could not be distinguished from either.

This state of things continued more than two hours, when Marshal Kane, the Chief of Police of Baltimore, appeared upon the ground, restored something like order, and placed the Pennsylvanians in cars, ready to be returned North. The officers and men from Pennsylvania conducted themselves during the whole of these trying and perilous times with the utmost courage and deliberation. Regular troops could not have behaved better.

During the excitement, and while he was making arrangements to have the troops sent back, Gen. Small was cut off from any communication with his command by the mob, who made an attack upon the depot, as he was coming out of it. He was pointed out as one of the "soldiers," and came near falling into the hands of the mob, when he coolly turned the tide in another direction by appearing to be engaged in looking at some goods at the depot.

Myers, one of the officers, was knocked down and his sword taken from him, and was stabbed several times in the side.

The main body came back last night, reaching Broad and Prime streets about 11 o'clock.

Sergeant Roland, of the Frankford Guard, who was reported killed, turned up this morning, unhurt. We have been unable to learn how he got back to Philadelphia, which he reached this morning. Twenty-five men of this company were missing. Lieut. Gritt, who was left at Havre de Grace, to look up stragglers, telegraphed up this morning that five had turned up at that point.

Captain Ritman, of the Frankford Guard, tells us to-day that he feels confident that Linnæus R. Jennings, a member of the company, is killed.—He was last seen in desperate conflict with the Baltimore mob.

We have it upon the authority of Captain E. W. Power, of the Buena Vista Guard, that when the dead body of a Philadelphia volunteer, who had been killed, had been put in a car by his comrades, the mob seized the corpse and kicked it about in the street until they actually kicked the jaw off.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER OF PENN'A., }
HARRISBURG, April, 20, 1860. }

Pennsylvania ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling the public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inciting a systematic piracy upon our commerce; and whereas, adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government,

And whereas, an occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State.

Therefore, I, Andrew Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the present exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the general seal of the Commonwealth to be fixed at Harrisburg this the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Noble Anderson.

The reports furnished by the officers and men of the garrison of Fort Sumter give a different coloring to the event of last week from that furnished by the Charleston papers. But they confirm all we had thought and hoped concerning the conduct of Major Anderson. There is but little doubt that if their powder and provisions had not given out, and the smoke of the burning woodwork had not nearly suffocated them, they might have held the fort long enough to enable the naval force to throw in reinforcements and supplies.

The story of the evacuation of Fort Sumter is so well told in Major Anderson's brief despatch to the Secretary of War, that we place it on record here. He writes as follows:

"SIR:—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, and the magazine surrounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of the heat—four barrels and three cartridges of powder being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same as were offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of the hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14 inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away the company and our private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

"ROBERT ANDERSON,
"Major of the First Artillory."

True Grit.

We heard of a young man, who yesterday enrolled his name on the books of one of our volunteer companies, which will leave this afternoon for the East, who was born and raised in the city of Charleston, S. C., but has been a resident of Pittsburgh for the past six years. His father, who has been in New York for the last two weeks, together with himself, prior to the bombardment of Sumpter, was strongly in favor of the South. The young man, who has two sisters living at home, is the only male protector in the house during the frequent absence of the father on business. Under these peculiar circumstances, together with the fact of his not being aware how his father would receive the intelligence of his son going to fight his relations and friends, the son, anxious to enlist, resolved to postpone the matter until the return of his parent, whom he expected in Tuesday morning's train of the Pennsylvania R. R. The father returned according to expectations, and yesterday at noon was informed by a third party of the son's idea of enlisting, when he replied with tears in his eyes in the following language:

"It is hard for one to make war on his old friends, acquaintances and relations, but the South has violated law, and committed treason against our government. For this she deserves to be punished, and as my son has heretofore belonged to a military company in times of peace, I know of no one better suited to help inflict that punishment than himself, therefore tell him I say go, by all means." Here is an example of a thorough patriot and an honest man. One on whom no praise can be bestowed too extravagantly. There is no doubt it was a hard task for him to give his consent to his son's enlistment, but he saw at once the traitorous position in which the South has placed herself, and accordingly yielded up his only son to go and help fight the battles of his country. What more could an aged parent do?—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞**Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.**☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of Job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

TOWN MEETING.—At a meeting at the Court House of the citizens of the borough of Huntingdon and citizens of the county in attendance at Court, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in reference to the crisis in the affairs of our country, on motion, Maj. THOS. P. CAMPBELL was chosen President; David Snare, Kenzie L. Green, Andrew Heater, Thos. F. Stewart, John Simpson, Capt. Joseph Reed, Vice Presidents; William B. Zeigler, Wm. Lewis, R. B. Wigton, W. F. Shaw, Samuel G. Whittaker Col. Andrew Johnston and Alfred Tyhurst Secretaries.

Maj. Campbell, on taking the chair, made a patriotic and forcible speech in favor of our country, and then stated the object of the meeting.

The meeting was also ably addressed by A. W. Benedict, John Scott, John Williamson, Wm. Colon, R. Milton Speer, J. H. O. Corbin, J. W. Mattern, and Col. F. H. Lane, Esqs. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, when A. W. Benedict and John Scott, Esqs., offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we pledge our all in men and means to sustain our National Administration in every effort to maintain the integrity of the Union and defend its flag.

Resolved, That it is no longer necessary to appeal to every patriot to forego every thought and every word calculated to excite partisan feeling or to wound party affections. The past is forgotten—common danger unites us. We are one people—let no feeling or madness divide us.

Resolved, That our sympathies and our prayers shall go with and be offered for those of our fellow citizens who take up arms to defend our country's honor—and those dependent upon them whom they leave among us, shall have our faithful care.

Resolved, That the County Commissioners be requested to raise the American flag from the cupola of our Court House.

At this stage of the proceedings it was announced that the "Standing Stone Guards" had voted to tender their services to the Government.—Three cheers were given for the Guards.

On motion of Wm. B. Zeigler the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, a Committee to raise funds to support the families of the men who leave home to defend the flag of the Union. Wm. B. Zeigler, John Scott, A. W. Benedict, David Snare and John Hagey.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

ADJOURNED MEETING. — Thursday evening, April 18—Meeting assembled at the call of the President.

On taking the chair the President read a dispatch stating the Standing Stone Guards had been accepted by the Governor, and ordered to march as soon as possible.

A collection was taken up to defray expenses of recruiting for the Guard, and the financial committee was authorized to disburse all funds in their hands as they may think proper.

Sheriff Watson offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, This meeting has been informed that the County Commissioners have ordered a flag to be put up on the dome of the Court House, therefore,

Resolved, That when said Flag arrive, the President of the Meeting be instructed to appoint an hour for the Citizens to assemble and participate in the ceremonies in raising the flag, and that the Chair appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements for raising the same.

The Chair then appointed the following named gentlemen to make the necessary arrangements:

Gen. Watson, A. L. Grim, R. Milton Speer, William Lewis, Wm. F. Shaw, D. G. Whittaker, A. W. Benedict, H. G. Fisher, Geo. W. Garrettson, George Thomas, William P. Orbison and the County Commissioners.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow evening.

Friday evening, April 19.—Meeting re-assembled and called to order by the President.

On motion, David Snare was elected Treasurer of the relief fund, and directed to pay out no money unless on orders signed by three of the committee.

The Guards reported their company full and ready to march.

A statement was made by Gen. Lane, that a tender of the services of the Military of Huntingdon county was made to Gov. Curtin some weeks ago, but in the confusion of affairs the letter was mislaid by the Governor, otherwise our companies would have been among the first ordered out.

On motion of Wm. B. Zeigler, it was unanimously agreed to, that another company be immediately raised.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow evening.

FAREWELL MEETING.—A very large meeting assembled in the Court House on Saturday evening at six o'clock, to take farewell of the Standing Stone Guards. David Snare, Esq., presided. The Guards were addressed in patriotic, eloquent and feeling language by Reverends Reed, Zahnizer, Conser and Bugless. The ladies then presented each of the soldiers with a pocket Testament—after which an impressive prayer was offered up by Rev. Reid.—The company then took leave of their families and friends, and the crowd of people, men, women and children adjourned to the cars to see the Company off.

SPECIAL TOWN MEETING.

The Court House was again crowded with the people on Monday evening 22d, Maj. T. P. Campbell in the chair. The proceeding was commenced with the Star Spangled Banner by the ladies.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President, to be for the purpose of encouraging the formation of a second company in the borough. A paper was presented already signed by thirty-two brave men.

On motion, A. W. Benedict was called upon and addressed the meeting ably and patriotically. As chairman of the finance committee he stated that over $2,500 had already been subscribed to support the families of the soldiers who had and would take up arms in defence of our flag.

At the conclusion of Mr. B's speech, the ladies sang "The Red, White and Blue."

On motion, Rev. Reid made a very enthusiastic and patriotic speech.

On motion of J. Simpson Africa, a committee was appointed to enlist a Home Guard of men who could not leave home: J. Simpson Africa, Wm. Dorris, jr., Benj. Jacobs, Wm. Lewis, Wm. P. Orbison. Adjourned.

☞Gen. R. C. McGill and Gen. F. H. Lane, took early steps to have our county represented in the army of our country. Some weeks ago, before the call of the Governor on the military of the State, these gentlemen had tendered the services of the companies under their command. After the call was made, it was not thought necessary to renew the tender, but it appears from what we have learned, that no attention was given by the Governor to tenders made provious to his call on the military, and in consequence of this misunderstanding the companies of our county have been permitted to remain at home longer than they otherwise would have been.

STANDING-STONE GUARDS.—The company is officered by the following gentlemen: Benjamin F. Miller, Captain; Geo. F. McCabe, 1st Lieut.; Jas. D. Campbell, 2d Lieut.; J. Addison Moore, 1st Sergeant; John S. Campbell, 2d, and Wm. Harrison Flenner, 3d Sergeant. R. Bruce Petrikin is Major of the 5th Regiment, composed of the Guards, one company from Pittsburg, one from Schuylkill county, and seven others from different parts of the State.

PETERSBURG IN THE FIELD.—The Petersburg company, Capt. Joseph Johnson, passed east yesterday (Tuesday,) to join the army. The men could not be kept back—brave boys!

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Flag must be Preserved.

The President of the United States, has issued his proclamation, calling for 75,000 men to protect and defend the Union and the Constitution, against the hand of the Southern traitors. His call has been answered.—Thousands have flocked under the banner of Freedom, to preserve it to the last, and thousands yet await to hear another call, and do likewise.

This is the first time in our Nation's history, that ever friend battled against friend, and brother against brother—in truth, the first time that a *civil war* ever retarded the advancing steps of our prosperity. God grant that after this struggle has been terminated, and the two contending parties are pacified, and restored their natural calmness and quietude, that the Stars and Stripes, which adorn the Flag of our Union, shall nevermore be plucked from out its glorious folds.

We have heard also of the proclamation of the President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, calling for 150,000 soldiers, to fight in that infamous cause, being twice the number that Lincoln has selected. And shall that rebellious host, destroy this Government, the best that has ever been devised by mortal man? Shall they seize the property that of right belongs to us? And last, though not least, shall they trample under foot the emblem of this renowned Union? No! from every true patriot's heart, let the answer be No! not while a drop a blood courses through their veins, and they have an arm to defend and save it.

When our soldiers march against the invading foes, let the spirit of freedom beat within their hearts, and when the time comes for action, may they think of the Flag, under which they are fighting, and let them battle with a determination to drive the rebels and the traitors from out this independent country.

They have defeated us in the first engagement, but shall this withhold the arm of the Union-loving men of the North, from taking up the gun and striking the blow against the traitors? Shall we leave them overrun our country, and spread destruction wherever they go, and make us their subjects? No! Then let us fight for the country and the cause, and save the Constitution and the Flag of our Union forever.

YOUNG AMERICA.

HUNTINGDON, Pa,

EAST IOWA, April 15, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—It is remarkable, the changes which have taken place in "Iowa" (formally called Ridges,) during the last seven years. Many of my former associates, have become united in the happy bonds of wedlock. (That is happy to some; to others it has proved unhappy.) Others have been smitten with the monster hand of death and now lay beneath the sod of the hills. A number have sought their homes in the far distant west.—Farms have been divided. New farms have been opened out. Buildings have been erected. Battles have been fought. Victories have been won.—Drunkards have reformed. Sinners have become converted. The ignorant have become wise. Girls have become women. Boys have become men. In fact, all have changed except these hills which lay in the same position to-day, they did forty years ago, and will remain so until some Geologist discovers the rich mines which are supposed to lay beneath, then a portion will be removed.

It certainly is remarkably strange
To stand and view this rapid change.

In connection with the changes of this country Mr. Editor, I will remark that literary societies were very numerous during the last Winter; such as debates, institutes, spelling schools, etcetera, and that every "Lick-Ridger" over 18 yrs., is termed literati, or literati. Indeed they have become so literary, that even in their Sabbath School, they have appointed a committee of twelve, to select different speakers to address the school each Sabbath during the Summer. This certainly is a grand arrangement.—What school will follow? I visited the school referred to above, on last Sabbath and found it flourishing.

I hope their school may always be
A school, that dwells in harmony.

YRRAH.

Our Army Correspondence.

LETTER I

FROM 2D SERGEANT "STANDING STONE GUARDS."

FRIEND LEWIS:—We arrived in the city of Harrisburg, Sunday morning, April 21st., ½ before three o'clock.—After parading a short space of time we halted at the "Buehler House," where we put up for the night. There being no beds empty, we were compelled to sleep on chairs, floor, etc., or else not sleep at all. Morning arove, and all, (the "Standing Stone Guards," I mean,) were as lively and as brisk as bees. The only complaint, being the situation of the stomache; which was rather rank. Scarcely no time passed after *dressing spared*, till *breakfast* reached our ears, and I tell you Mr. Editor, in less time than the preparations were made, we were pitching in like grubbers. After breakfasting, a number of the Guards, (myself included,) visited the great metropolis of the State, which we found completely filled with 'soger b'hoys' and citizens. From the Capitol, we wended our weary steps toward the banks of the Susquehanna. Soon we were beside the giant stream, and t'was then I thought, like these mighty waters pass away, never to return, so will every opposer to the glorious flag of our Union, pass away, if it lay in the power of the Huntingdon Guards. Yes,

We will protect the Flag of our Union,
Which floats o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

From the river we returned to the house above mentioned, (having orders from the Captain, to report in one hour,) and there found a goodly number of our company, perusing the testaments which they received from their Huntingdon friends. May they continue. More anon.

The Result of It.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

The calamity and disgrace of civil war have actually fallen upon us.

The organized forces of South Carolina in Charleston harbor, without waiting even for the attempt of the unarmed vessel to carry in provisions to the starving garrison at Fort Sumpter, have, without provocation, opened their fire and reduced the fort into their own possession. The flag of the United States has been hauled down in defeat, and the United States garrison sent out in humiliation. We deplore this calamity the more since there is no justification or cause for this act of war. The United States Government had attempted no reinforcement of that garrison. Major Anderson did not even respond for some hours to their fire. His supply of provisions had been cut off by order of the authorities of South Carolina, and it was no less an act of mere humanity than the highest act of duty, on the part of the United States Government, to send an unarmed vessel with provisions, to prevent starvation of its own soldiers.

One would have supposed that a high toned and brave people would have permitted a continuation of daily supplies to a garrison of but *seventy men*. It was evident that such a force as that—hardly more than a corporal's guard—could never endanger any rights of the people of South Carolina. It was hardly sufficient to have the proper care of the United States property in time of peace. And yet, without even waiting for a plausible pretext in the arrival, or attempt to enter, of the unarmed supply-ship, whose errand was announced to their Commissioners, South Carolina has thought proper to inaugurate civil war.

The grief and sense of humiliation we feel compels a different tone in speaking of so great an outrage and crime against humanity, liberty, order and law, as it justly calls for. The result is evident among our own people. All party and political distinctions must be effaced.

All such petty matters fade ont before the great question as twinkling stars fade out before the rising sun.—There can be but two sets of men among us—those who are for the Union, and those who are against it. We shall now learn who are for the government of the UNITED STATES, and who are for the government of the "Confederate States"—who are for the maintenance of that UNION which WASHINGTON founded, defended, and left as a sacred legacy to his countrymen; and we shall know who are for breaking it up, and succumbing to the tyranny of a political party in armed rebellion against the laws of the land.

"THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT," said AndrewJackson, "IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

Proclamation of the President.

Blockade of the Seceded Ports.

Washington, April 10.—The President has issued a proclamation stating that, whereas, an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein, conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires the duties to be uniform throughout the United States; and further, that a combination of persons, engaged in such insurrection, have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas and in the waters of the United States; and whereas, the President says an Executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon, the President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of the orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, he has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and law of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance or exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, any vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

PROCLAMATION of JEFF. DAVIS.

Our Commerce Threatened—Privateers to be Fitted Out—Letters of Marque and Reprisals to be issued.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—The following proclamation has just been issued by Davis:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has, by proclamation, announced his intention of invading the Confederacy with an armed force for the purpose of capturing its fortresses, and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign Power; and

Whereas, It has thus become the duty of the Government to repel a threatened invasion, and defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of civilized nations place at its disposal.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make applications for commissions or letters of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States. And I do further notify all persons applying for letters of marque to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonnage, and force of each vessel, the name, place, and residence of each of the owners concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew, and to sign such statements and deliver them to the Secretary of State, (or the collector of a port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.)

And I do further notify all applicants aforesaid, that, before any commission or letter of marque is issued to any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, and the commander for the time being, will be required to give bond to the Confederate States with, at least, two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the sum of five thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than a hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with the condition that the owners, officers and crew who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel shall observe the laws, of these Confederate States, and the instructions given them for the regulation of their conduct, that shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.

And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding office, civil or military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant *and zealous in the* discharge of the duties incident thereto.

And I do moreover solemnly exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of a free Government, as they feel the wrongs of the past, and those now threatened, in an aggravated form, by those whose enmity is more implacable because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just, and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal, this the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Attest, ROBERT TOOMBS,
Secretary of State.

A NEW STYLE OF NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES—"red, white and blue"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Stand by the Old Flag!

The *Intelligencer* the leading Democratic paper in Lancaster county—Mr. Buchanan's home organ—has the following in relation to the duty of the Democratic party in the present war. "Now that war has commenced—no matter who is at fault—it is the duty of all our citizens, irrespective of party, to stand by the old flag, with its glorious stars and stripes, and support the Government in all proper and legitimate efforts to bring the contest to a successful issue. The first blow was struck by the Secessionists, and now it becomes the duty of every patriot to lend his aid in sustaining the honor and glory of our common country. If we have a Government that is capable of protecting and perpetuating itself, this is the time to exert its strength, and the people must stand by it no matter who is at the helm.—We go for our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 16th inst in the Catholic Church, in place, by Rev. Father Doyle, Mr. JOSEPH A. HAUSER, to Miss MATILDA SLICK, both of Huntingdon.

The happy couple have our warmest thanks for their kind remembrance of the printer. The cake was large, and sugared, as we hope their lives may be for many, many prosperous years.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Dr. EDMUND DUFF to Miss KATE JACKSON both of Jackson tp.

DIED,

At North Henderson, Mercer Co., Ills., on the 19th of February last, Mr. JOHN POSTLEWAIT, in the 80th year of his age.

The dec'd was a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years a resident of Huntingdon Co., where he raised a large family. He was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Huntingdon. he was a good neighbor, a kind husband and father, an industrious and useful citizen, and an honest man. He removed to Illinois in the fall of 1854 with his son, J. C. Postlewait, with whom he resided till his death. His end was peace.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. MARTHA POSTLEWAIT, relict of John Postlewait dec'd, in the 77th year of her age.

The dec'd was an humble christian, a devoted wife and mother. After the death of her husband she visited her widowed daughter, Mrs. Giles at Little York, Warren Co. Ills., but her earthly pilgrimage was well nigh ended. A few days after her arrival she received an injury by a fall; inflammatory Rheumatism set in, and death closed the scene—and now side by side in the quiet grave yard at North Henderson Church, lie their bodies, waiting for a glorious resurrection. COMMUNICATED.

At Abington, Ill., on the 11th inst., of consumption, Mrs. WILLIAMINA COTTER, wife of Napoleon B. Couch, in her 21st year.

CAUTION.

TO THE PEOPLE.—

Citizens of Huntingdon or vicinity, or elsewhere in the county, who desire to contribute anything that will be useful in supporting the families of Volunteers, who have left their homes to defend our flag, can do so by sending to any of the Committee appointed to take charge of and distribute money, or help contribute for such purpose.—The committee are,

W. B. ZEIGLER,
A. W. BENEDICT,
JOHN HAGEY,
DAVID SNARE,
JOHN SCOTT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—

A PAINTER—to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply to

J. SKEES,
April 24, 1861—1t. Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A.M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 20	.....	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 47
4 47	.....	.....	6 05	Mt. Union,	.....	.....	9 20
5 02	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 24
5 16	7 16	6 27	.....	Huntingdon,	10 10	2 50	9 12
5 32	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 47	.....	8 58
5 40	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 47	.....	6 54	.....	Spruce Creek,	9 30	.....	8 42
6 02	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 11	.....	7 15	.....	Tyrone,	9 17	.....	8 18
6 22	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	9 05	.....	8 08
6 27	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 31	.....	7 32	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	.....	7 59
6 50	8 28	7 45	.....	Altoona,	8 50	1 40	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,
Arrives at 1 00 P. M. | Departs at 1 30 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & .15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10 20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.35 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

Nov. 26, 1860. J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 16.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.00@5.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.50
Rye Flour	$3.62½
Corn Meal	$2.81½
Extra White Wheat	$1.34@1.38
Fair and Prime Red	$1.35@1.50
Rye	68c
Corn, prime Yellow	61
Oats	31
Clover seed, $4 64 lbs	$4.50@4.75
Timothy	$2.75@2.87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1.10
Red Wheat	$1.00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Clover seed	4.00
Flax seed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

REMOVAL.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS MATILDA SLICK, Respectfully informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has removed to the room in the Diamond, formerly occupied by T. P. Love, and has now on hand a fine stock of

New Millinery Goods of all Kinds.

The Ladies are requested to call and examine my Goods.
Huntingdon, April 17, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

April 10, 1861.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF

JERUSALEM

And the Sacred Places Surrounding the

HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers*, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *young persons*. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the elder scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Noon Prayer Meetings, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of *general religious intelligence*, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the Interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ*. They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to *write to us* and obtain *the necessary documents and instructions*. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times*, and a copy of the Map of *Ancient Jerusalem*, may be seen at the Bookstore of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.

April 10, 1861—1t.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,

OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

MRS. MARY BUCHANAN,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has just opened a new stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Trimmings, and a variety of *Fancy Goods*. The ladies are requested to call.—Goods sold 30 per cent. cheaper than heretofore.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

☞Remember the place, on Charles Street, opposite the Baptist Church.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.—1t.*

NEW MILLINERY.—

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a new stock of Millinery one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where she will be pleased to have all call who may want any article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

Bonnet-, yelvet frames, from 50 cents upwards.

Best quality Ribbons from 37 cents upwards. Cheap Ribbons and Flowers.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.—6m.

H. WARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

STRAW GOODS, Nos. 105, 103 and 107 North Second St., Philadelphia.

We are now receiving our Spring Stock, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of

STRAW AND LACE GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats. Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES, will be unusually large this Season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases. H. WARD.

Nos. 105, 103 and 107 North Second St., above Arch.

April 10, 1861.—1t.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

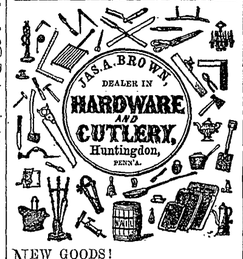
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond. Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.



NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in cash, are better than *waiting ages for book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to *sell off the* large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

Will open for the Summer Session, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1860.

Among the advantages offered by this Institution may be mentioned, a pleasant and healthful location, convenient arrangements for study and recreation, in addition to thorough *instruction in the useful and ornamental* branches of education.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board, Room, Light, &c.	$50 00
Tuition in English Branches,	$8 00 to $12 00

Moderate charges are made for Music, Drawing, French, &c.

The Principal gives attention to a class of young men, whom he prepares for college, for business, or the profession of teaching. Apply to J. B. KIDDER,

Shirleysburg, April 17, 1861.—3t Principal.

1861. 1861.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon.

[April 2, 1861.]

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing business under the name of BERGANS & GRIM, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of A. L. Grim, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment and save costs.

LEWIS BERGANS,
A. L. GRIM.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.—4t.

☞The Blacksmithing business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand of the above firm by JOSEPH and HENRY BERGMARES, to whom we recommend our former customers.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Walter, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Walter, late of Morris township dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

S. F. BROWN, Admin'r.

April 3, 1861.—6t.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Curmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.—3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Colder, Deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Colder, late of Porter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. COLDER,
THOS. N. COLDER,
Administrators.

March 27, 1861—6t.*

DAVID BLAIR. R. MILTON SPEER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BLAIR & SPEER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on main Street, one door west of Wilson & Petrikin's. All professional business promptly attended to.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.—3m.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.

The party wanting the Cook has already two servants. $1.50 or $2.00 per week will be given. Inquire at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Room Rent.....$55 00

EXTRAS.

Music.	
Lessons on the Piano, per Session	16 00
Use of Instrument	2 00
Lessons on the Guitar, per Session	8 00
Use of Instrument	2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music	5 00
Ornamental Work.	
Lessons in Leather Work,

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Francis A. McCoy, Decd.]
Letters testamentary on the Estate of Francis A. McCoy, dec'd., late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make *immediate* payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH McCOY,
SAMUEL H. McCOY,
April 2, 1861.-6t.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, late of Barree township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
Barree township.
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon.
March 27, 1861.-6t Administrators.

RHEUMATISM CURED.
Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.
Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.]
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Simpson, late of McConnellstown, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE W. STATES,
March, 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of James Reed, Deceased.]
Letters of administration, on the estate of James Reed, late of *West township, dec'd.*, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN H. REED,
March 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

THE UNION SAVED!
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.
SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, *they* are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Feb. 13, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale
1,200,000 ACRES
Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are now attracting attention. The inevitable result is that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State debt is only $10,105,308 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,035,746 99; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,-025 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,600,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 25,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,200,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $20,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 49 counties through which it passes was only 335,508, since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,801—a gain of 143 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 5,600,000 bus. of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The prices of these lands vary from $5 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,
at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date o sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED.
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.
Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.
For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

PROPOSALS
Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.
The cost to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2,240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.
The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, horses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.
A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses
The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Feb. 20, 1861.-tf. Philadelphia, Pa.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSINE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—
All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861. LEVI WESTBROOK.

ENVELOPES!
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin H. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of references, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.
Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it: In a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.
The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.
THE WORK TREATS OF THE
Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circles, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application in business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial terms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its *application to business* of all matters of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.
IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE
Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proved a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the engraver and the tiller, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.
☞ Price, 60 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.
IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.
IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.
IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.
IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.
IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.
IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.
IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1 25.
$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.
For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.
THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

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Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
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Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

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Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.
J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICUS WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
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The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness in likeness, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.
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JAS. PAGE.
Nov. 28, 1860

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE.
J. A. HANIGAN,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shoplookers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

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THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
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FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST,
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The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.
Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street
Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1860.

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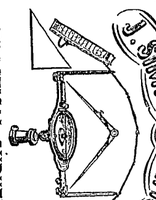

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July 18, 1860.

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Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)
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Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.40 P. M.
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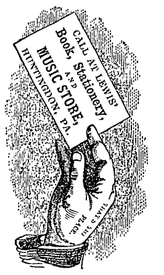
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860.



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